

course as opposed to the ones who were going to take the B course. That was decided to be rather silly and we didn't know how we were going to coordinate A's and B's so that it made any sense. So the references now are simply to Emergency Medical Technicians, they may have been trained under either the A or the B course as that's adopted. There's essentially no difference in the emphasis in the A and B courses with the exception of a movement from some of the detailed information in the A course to more practical application types of information in the B course. But the B course is authorized by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a recognized course. The bill makes some substantive changes with regard to EMTAMs, EMTADs and EMTIVs. AM's are those folks who are authorized to use automatic...or AD's are those who are authorized to use automatic defibrillators, AM's airway management, and IV's intravenous solutions. The changes that are the same for all of them are the proficiency testing which can be accomplished by a designee of a physician, medical director. Right now as the law stands that would have to be done by the physician. There's no reason not to have that done by a designee. This causes substantial problems for the physicians who manage these programs to have to do the certification, particularly because of the recertification schedules. It also changes the recertification schedules for the EMTAM's and the EMTIV's from a three-month recertification to a six-month recertification. It is believed that the six-month is an adequate recertification schedule. It changes the age at which you can become an instructor. For those items it changes the...that goes to age 21, from 19. In other words you cannot be an instructor for an AD course, an AM course or an IV course unless you're age 21, as opposed to 19 under the current law. It also changes the minimum age at which you can become an EMTD, these are the folks who can use the defibrillators, not the automatic defibrillators. The EMTI's, or the intermediate caregivers, and the EMTPI's, the paramedic's, it changes their age of qualification from the age of majority, which under the state laws now would be either age 19 or marriage, if you were married before age 19, simply changes that to 18 years. It also provides for a bridge course from those folks who are currently first responders, so that they can take a 70-hour bridge course and become EMTA's. That is the amendment, all arguably rather technical items, but...and I'm sorry if you were unable to find the copy of the amendment that was distributed to you last year, perhaps I should have redistributed it. But if you have specific questions I'll be happy to try to respond to them.